

54

*Restricted*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

For Period  
24 November to 30 November  
1946

*Restricted*





*Restricted*

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The first overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies from the United States, for distribution in Japan, arrived at Yokohama on 30 November 1946. The shipment consisted of the following relief items:

Milk (powdered whole)	182,130 lbs
Salt	120,000 lbs
Noodles	15,000 lbs
Spaghetti	35,000 lbs
Soup (dehydrated)	6,000 lbs
Candy (hard)	6,695 lbs
Flour (rice)	200,000 lbs
Metal (Multiple purpose)	64,989 lbs
Canned food (misc.)	6,741 lbs
Milk (Dry skim)	4,000 lbs
Vitamins	721 lbs
Clothing (renovated)	47,436 lbs
Shoes (used)	6,741 lbs

LARA relief supplies will be centrally warehoused in Yokohama at the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., where they will be segregated and distributed to the using agencies.

Under the provisions of SCAPIN-1169, dated 30 August 46, the Imperial Japanese Government will assume sole responsibility for security, movement, allocation and distribution of these relief supplies from dockside to the using agency and will, prior to the distribution of the supplies, inform SCAP

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

of the plan of allocation. The Imperial Japanese Government will also report monthly to SCAP on LARA relief supplies received and distributed.

The operation of the Welfare Ministry and LARA in the administration and allocation of these relief supplies is as follows: The Welfare Ministry has selected an operating committee of recognized welfare officials from public and private agencies to advise with the representatives of LARA and the Welfare Ministry relative to relief items needed, priority of such needs, institutions and agencies (public and private) experiencing the greatest need, and the establishment of acceptable standards governing their eligibility.

#### Foreign Nationals

Tokyo-To opened a central store in which staple-foods, meats and potatoes are now purchased in the one location, instead of requiring purchasers to go to several sections of Tokyo to make their purchases. The store is located on the Ginza where the original staple goods were sold. The store contains signs informing Foreign Nationals of the various types of rations they are entitled to and a suggestion box where foreigners are asked to make suggestions for improvements.

#### Public Assistance Reports

Visits to prefectures by a Welfare representative of this section revealed that there is need for more contact between Military Government and prefectural Welfare officials concerning the uniform monthly public assistance reports prepared in English and Japanese texts. It is desired that all Military Government Welfare Officers obtain a copy of the four tables comprising the report together with explanatory notes if no copies are on hand. (Prefectural Welfare offices should have copies available in both languages). The contents of these reports

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

would be discussed with Japanese officials each month with a view towards ascertaining current relief load and improving accuracy of reports. This should be accomplished by the 10th of each month to permit forwarding by the prefectures to the Welfare Ministry by the 15th of the month.

#### Relief Supplies

This section raised no objection to a request from the Welfare Ministry for permission to buy and distribute 700,000 sets of "futon" (bedding) and 1,400,000 blankets and to repair and improve housing for some 46,430 repatriated families. Cost for these activities was placed at ¥1,185,365,000, of which part is returnable to the government through taxes. Assurance was received from the Japanese officials that this program would benefit not only repatriates but all categories of needy persons equally and without discrimination or preferential treatment. The Welfare Ministry plans to request the necessary funds from the Finance Ministry. Approval was given for the release of 450,000 kgs of canned food and biscuits (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) in Hokkaido. These supplies were released in order to effect their transfer to relief distribution points throughout Hokkaido prior to the severe winter season, which makes normal transportation facilities more difficult. These relief supplies are to be distributed as the need arises.

#### Japanese Red Cross Society

A meeting of local chapter executives was held by the Japanese Red Cross Society on 26-27 November 1946 for the purpose of familiarizing the Chapter personnel with the revised statutes, and regulations governing the National Organization and informing them on the proposed plans for the reorganization of local chapters. These meetings were attended by one or more representatives

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

from each of the local chapters, which gave emphasis to the interest of the chapters in the progressive reorganization of the National Red Cross Society.

## SECTION II

### MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 25 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3015 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,476 beds, 110,355 of which are occupied. There were 280,426 out-patients treated.

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Monthly Milk Inspection Report for September 1946.

Following is a summary of the monthly Milk Inspection Report for September 1946 submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

#### Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0

#### Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5614
Samples examined	6557
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	400
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	1022
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3317
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	389
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	415

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections

42

Samples examined

58

Over bacterial standards c/

9

Under butterfat standards d/

1

a/ 50,000 per cc

b/ 3.3 per cent

c/ 2,000,000 per cc

d/ 3.0 per cent

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for September 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report submitted for the month of September 1946 by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	24890	381	225	2915	6865
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	17	0	0	2
Post Mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	288	13	0	10	412
Viscera	4275	30	0	1019	829

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 24-30 November 1946.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for October 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

Diseases

Number of Cases

Brucellosis	20
Trichomoniasis	132
Texas Fever	23
Swine Erysipelas	4
Swine Plague	2
Rabies	6
Equine Scabies	0
Stangles	189
Equine Infectious Anemia	32
Pulloium, chick	23945

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

At a general meeting of the Council of Dental Education a group of dentists were elected from which the Ministry of Education may appoint five to serve as school inspectors for a term of two years.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Demonstration School of Nursing

The agreement for affiliation of students with the kindergarten school in Kamakura has been cancelled.

The prefectural survey of schools of nursing was completed for Hiroshima.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

General

The question of providing adequate medical care and treatment for Japanese nationals employed by the Japanese Government, to work for the Occupation Forces, has been brought to the attention of this office.

Directive (SCAPIN-48) dated 22 September 1945, subject: "Public Health

-6-  
*Restricted*



*Restricted*

Measures", required the Japanese Government to provide medical care and treatment for the Japanese people and to furnish necessary supplies and equipment required for that purpose. This directive applies with equal force in the case of Japanese nationals employed to work for the Occupation Forces. Letter AG 720 (22 Oct 45)PH, dated 22 October 1945, subject: "Public Health and Welfare procedure in Japan", addressed to Occupation Forces Commanders announced the following basic policy on this subject:

"The basic policy, which is to make the Japanese Public Health and Welfare personnel self-sufficient by the effective use of their own equipment and supplies, will be adhered to by all concerned."

The Health and Welfare Ministry is advising all prefectural governors of their responsibilities in this connection and directing that necessary action be taken to insure that employees working for the Occupation Forces are provided adequate medical care and treatment. Military Government medical officers should contact Occupation Forces Commanders in their area and make necessary arrangements for the medical care and treatment of Japanese nationals employed for the Occupation Forces. U.S. produced medical supplies and equipment will be used for this purpose only when it has been determined that Japanese supplies cannot be made available. Should it become necessary to utilize such supplies, requisition will be submitted by Military Government Medical Officers in accordance with existing instructions on this subject. Japanese supplies are to be issued by Japanese agencies direct to hospitals, clinics and dispensaries in accordance with normal operating procedures.

Steps which are to be taken to provide necessary medical care and treatment will depend on the local situation. In some instances it may only be necessary to notify Occupation Forces Commanders of nearby Japanese hospitals, clinics

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

or dispensaries which are available. On the other hand, the establishment of additional facilities may be necessary where large numbers of employees are involved.

#### Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has ordered all prefectural governors to conduct sales of returned Japanese Army-Navy Medical supplies to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians in their prefecture.

Advertising by newspapers and through the Medical Associations will be made prior to the sale. Each authorized purchaser will be certified by their respective medical association and issued a credit card entitling them to purchase, of their choice, the number of items which they will be credited with. These credits will not be transferable. Each purchase made represents a credit.

The above sale will be a means for complete distribution of the medical supplies in question to all practitioners and hospitals, and will greatly aid them in securing their much needed medicaments and supplies.

#### Production

Production report of the Welfare Ministry for the month of October indicates production of various types of medicines, dental materials, sanitary materials and biologicals as follows:

Controlled medicines	¥21,658,005
Non-controlled medicines	61,935,345
Patent Medicines	84,480,106
Sanitary materials	1,152,988
Dental materials	1,281,490
Biologicals	7,432,974

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

This production indicates no appreciable change from the preceding four (4) months. A decrease of approximately ¥12,000,000 occurred in production of non-controlled medicines and a corresponding increase occurred in production of patent medicines.

The production of sulpho drugs increased greatly during October. A total of 8905 kgs. was produced which is approximately a 40% increase over any previous monthly production.

Production of antipyretics showed continued excellent progress.

Production of anesthetics and venereal disease drugs is still not adequate and additional emphasis is being concentrated on this production.

Sanitary materials production is being accelerated by virtue of allocation of American cotton to this program.

Biological production showed continued excellent progress with the exception of typhus vaccine. A total of 252 tons of mixed commercial feeds has been allocated by the Agriculture Ministry to sources furnishing eggs for the typhus vaccine production program. Continued emphasis will be placed on increasing this production.

Dental materials production is still not adequate to meet current needs.

#### Narcotics

The Narcotic Control program in Japan was discussed by a representative of the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, at meetings in Kyoto and Sendai attended by Military Government Health Officers throughout Japan. Emphasis was given to the fact that new narcotic regulations in Japan closely resemble the narcotic laws of the United States with which the medical officers are familiar.

Four packages containing narcotics illegally transmitted through the mails

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

were received by the Narcotic Control Branch. Arrests have been made in all but one case, and the narcotics have been turned over to Japanese enforcement agencies for further investigation and prosecution.

An investigation was made by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and Tokyo-To Narcotic officials concerning the failure of Sankyo Company to incorporate a quantity of bulk codeine phosphate and Japanese hydrochloride in their regular monthly report. The narcotics were securely stored and were reported by the Sankyo Company as soon as the error was detected. The Sankyo Company was instructed to move all narcotics into the specially constructed narcotic vault and to rectify the monthly inventory system to prevent such errors which will not be tolerated in the future.

#### SECTION VIII

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### General

A second orientation conference for Military Government Health Officers was held at Sendai on 25 and 26 November. This conference was attended by Health officers of the IX Corps area, including the Hokkaido, Tohoku and Kanto regions and the Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District. The program was similar to that held at Kyoto during the previous week.

##### Reporting

When making telegraphic or radio reports of epidemic diseases to GHQ, Military Government Health Officers are requested to furnish the following information:

Date of reporting by the Japanese authorities

Address, if practicable, by shi, machi or gun.

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

Name and age of the patient and address by mura are not required or desired. It is also requested that addresses be stated in their original form and not be translated into English.

### Typhus Control

This section has noted that in some instances typhus cases are not being reported until 10 to 12 days after the onset of symptoms of headache and fever. This lag in reporting of suspected typhus cases is very dangerous as it delays the institution of control measures. Control measures instituted this late are little more than gestures. Most cases should be reported, processed and control measures instituted not later than the second day. Military Government Health Officers should keep a very close check on typhus case reports and institute corrective action when reports show time intervals longer than two days. The public must be educated to early reporting of all sudden headache and fevers. The attending physician must also be instructed to report any such cases seen by them immediately. Failure on the part of physicians to report cases promptly may necessitate the institution of punitive measures.

The Tokyo Conference, of prefectural health officers of the Kanto Region, on typhus control was held on 28 and 29 November 1946.

### Education and Publicity

The Ministry of Health is continuing and expanding their program of education and publicity on typhus fever as well as other public health problems throughout Japan.

The outline of the general working plan as submitted by the Ministry of Health is as follows:

The Ministry of Health furnishes basic information for use by health officials of each Prefecture. Such information, in addition to locally obtained

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

material, is incorporated in the preparation of posters, radio broadcasts, newspapers, articles, etc., by each prefectural health office.

#### Ministry of Health Program

Radio: Twice a month (15 minute broadcast) by health officials.

Twice a week (5 minute broadcast) on typhus and other health problems.

Newspaper: Twice a month rather detailed articles on typhus.

Bi-weekly, later daily, articles on what people can do to assist in the control program.

Magazine: Articles in health magazines, farm magazines and popular magazines based on magazine press conferences.

Slide films: 35 mm. film strips illustrating typhus and typhus control, dusting techniques.

Charts and Posters: A group of 24 semi-comical colored posters have been prepared illustrating general symptoms, home control measures, role teachers may play in education of school children and adults. Reproductions in preparation for display in railway stations, schools, etc.

Kamishibai: Persons employed to show these picture charts with a running commentary before schools, public gatherings, neighborhood associations, etc.

Prefectural program: Each prefecture has been directed to make newspaper publications, lectures, radio broadcasts, leaflets, placards, Kairanben publicity, etc. at expense of each prefecture.

#### Venereal Disease Control

Examinations performed on unselected groups of prostitutes show that 50% to 90% of such patients are infected with one or more venereal diseases.

Periodic examinations which do not find enough infections to come within this range are missing infected cases. Prefectural venereal disease control officers should be warned against relying entirely on the laboratory diagnosis as a means of finding cases of gonorrhea. In the absence of sufficient cultures,

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

such diagnosis must be made clinically. In general at this time, since diagnostic facilities are inadequate, public interests would be best served by treating more patients in spite of inconclusive laboratory reports. Patients started on treatment must receive the full course of the sulfonamide drug being used.

#### SECTION IX

#### CONSULTANTS

#### Nutrition Survey

Calories and Protein of the August Nutrition Survey for Tokyo's 35 Ku's are given in the following table. The Ku's listed in accordance with increased Caloric intake. Average for entire 35 Ku's 1828 Calories. Average result for the May Survey was 1352 Calories. The difference is due largely to the extent to which the low ration was available. In May it was not issued regularly whereas in August the ration was met with imported foods.

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

CITY OF TOKYO - FOOD SURVEY - AUGUST 1946

Ku's	No	No	Pop	PROTEINS		Total	CALORIES
	Persons	Famil.	Ratio	An.	Veg.		Total
Koishikawa	275	52	0.844	9.2	38.2	47.4	1434
Shinazawa	500	101	0.826	14.0	44.7	58.7	1536
Asakusa	152	28	0.802	5.1	47.3	52.4	1573
Arakawa	344	88	0.858	11.7	47.1	58.8	1595
Mizuro	638	129	0.822	14.7	48.1	62.8	1624
Kanda	169	31	0.813	19.2	46.4	65.6	1633
Nakano	596	123	0.834	12.6	49.7	62.3	1655
Honjo	86	14	0.809	16.9	46.5	63.4	1660
Shiba	355	70	0.873	22.1	46.5	68.6	1683
Itabashi	836	216	0.809	18.2	50.4	68.6	1713
Adashi	861	177	0.843	14.2	49.5	63.7	1719
Ebara	269	60	0.860	19.7	54.1	73.8	1760
Kamata	190	52	0.791	14.7	52.5	67.2	1766
Kojimachi	107	21	0.800	19.6	48.9	68.5	1779
Hongo	227	60	0.806	16.9	51.7	68.6	1791
Setagaya	968	243	0.823	14.6	53.5	68.1	1810
Yodobashi	299	57	0.766	31.5	50.9	82.4	1810
Suginami	1074	226	0.820	23.5	50.3	73.8	1823
Shitaya	289	68	0.822	18.6	52.3	70.9	1836
Fukazawa	81	17	0.828	15.8	53.0	68.8	1860
Katsushika	704	170	0.815	21.1	53.7	74.8	1860
Kyobashi	260	53	0.829	38.0	52.5	90.5	1904
Joto	60	13	0.867	30.5	55.0	85.5	1929
Takinozawa	184	41	0.788	25.1	57.1	82.2 & 54.8	1938
Mukojima	428	76	0.820	20.5	55.8	76.3	1940
Edozawa	596	127	0.852	26.7	55.2	81.9	1959
Yotsuya	73	15	0.845	35.0	53.7	88.7	1966
Akasaka	49	10	0.847	27.0	57.1	84.1	1984
Shibuya	451	92	0.835	29.5	57.5	87.0	2015
Toshima	507	104	0.820	14.4	59.0	73.4	2056
Oji	612	112	0.866	10.7	59.8	70.5	2070
Azabu	150	32	0.844	24.6	59.5	84.1	2086
Nihonbashi	126	25	0.849	26.8	57.2	84.0	2102
Omori	606	151	0.827	31.4	58.6	90.0	2107
Nshigamo	108	24	0.861	29.5	56.6	86.1	2157
Tokyo Aver.	13368	2883	0.829	18.4	52.9	71.3	1826
(Aver May	13097	2877	0.822	12.9	37.8	50.7	1352)

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

SECTION XI

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

On some occasions SCAP instructs the Imperial Japanese Government verbally on matters that it is desired to have executed. In order to keep Military Government officers informed as to what instructions have been given on public health and welfare matters a listing of these subjects will be made in this bulletin as they occur.

Establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau in the Ministry of Health and Welfare (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 17 Nov to 23 Nov 1946).

Establishment of a School Lunch Program (see Weekly Bulletin PH&W 10 Nov to 16 Nov 1946).

SECTION XII

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

*Gov. F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 16 November 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 9 November 1946.
- #3 - Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths From Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ending 16 November 1946.

*Restricted*





Digest of Weekly Summary Report  
of  
Communicable Diseases for Week Ending 16 November

1. In all reports, cases and/or deaths are shown for all Japan and for each prefecture for the current week and cumulatively for the year (beginning with week ending 5 January) through the current week. National rates per 100,000 are given for the current week, the previous week, and for the year through the current week.

2. Diphtheria and scarlet fever are the only diseases whose weekly case rate is higher than the cumulative rate.

3. Dysentery cases continued to decline, with a recorded reduction of nearly 30% in the weekly rate.

4. Fifty-three more cases of typhoid were reported than in the previous week, with a corresponding increase of nearly 10% in the rate. Paratyphoid also increased slightly.

5. The number of typhus cases increased from 21 to 31.

6. One case of cholera was reported in Miyazaki.

7. The increase in the malaria rate was due to the inclusion of 67 belated reports from Saga. Had these been included in the previous week, when they occurred, the rates would have been 28.8 for that week and 27.0 for the current week, instead of 24.0 and 33.2 as shown.

8. Cases of epidemic meningitis and Japanese B. encephalitis remained practically the same.

9. The current weekly death rates are generally less than or equal to the cumulative death rate for all diseases.

10. Weekly dysentery deaths decreased from 260 for the week ending 9 November to 211, for the week ending 16 November with a weekly rate of 15.0 per 100,000 population.

11. Typhoid deaths increased from 75 in the previous week to 83; the rate was 5.9.

12. The weekly number of typhus deaths increased from 4 to 7; the rate was 0.5.

13. The single case of cholera resulted in death.

14. The number of deaths from smallpox increased from 2 to 9 although the number of cases increased only from 13 to 14.





Enclosure no. 2 missing





Digest of Summary Report  
for  
5 Week Period Ending 30 November 1946

1. This is the first monthly report for which information on deaths has been available.

2. Increases in case rates were recorded for smallpox, typhus, scarlet fever and diphtheria from October to November. Care must be taken in comparing numbers of cases reported since the October report was for a 4-week period, whereas the November report is for a 5-week period. Rates, however, are computed on an annual basis for both reports.

3. The smallpox case rate increased from 0.1 in October to 0.9 per 100,000 population in November. There were 31 cases and 17 deaths reported from this disease in November.

4. The typhus case rate increased from 0.6 to 2.1; there were 1.5 cases and 18 deaths from typhus reported for the current period.

5. The scarlet fever case rate increased from 3.8 to 4.5. There were 313 cases, but only 6 deaths.

6. The diphtheria rate increased from 7.7 to 78.6. There were 5,509 cases and 376 deaths.

7. A precipitous drop was recorded in dysentery rate from 259.9 to 73.4. A total of 14,619 cases were reported during the 4-week period ending 26 October compared with 5,143 cases during the 5-week period ending 30 November. A total of 1,123 deaths from dysentery were reported during this period.

8. Decreases were also exhibited in the case rates for typhoid, paratyphoid, malaria, epidemic meningitis, and Jao B encephalitis.

9. Four cases of cholera were reported in each period and the rate also remained the same.



